REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request entry of the following amendments and remarks in response to the Final Office Action mailed July 30, 2009. Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments and remarks contained herein place the instant application in condition for allowance.

Upon entry of the amendments in this response, claims 1 – 18 and 24 are pending. In particular, Applicants add claim 25 and amend claim 1. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

I. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

A. Claim 1 is Allowable Over *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,278,448 ("*Brown*") in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,237,035 ("*Himmel*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224 ("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Brown* in view of *Himmel* and *Wagner* fail to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 1. More specifically, claim 1 recites:

> A method for preventing data entry via a data input screen on a client device, comprising:
> rendering, by the client device, source code that defines the data input screen in the client device;
> defining an executable script within the source code; and
> executing the executable script in response to user input,
> wherein the executable script operates within the client device to render the data input screen inaccessible ***during processing of the user input to prevent duplicative execution of the executable script from subsequent user input, wherein upon completion of processing of the user input, the executable script renders the data input screen accessible***;
> wherein executing further comprises:
> associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page; and
> rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number.

(Emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that none of *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*, taken alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests a "method for preventing data entry via a data input screen on a client device… wherein the executable script operates within the client device to render the data input screen inaccessible ***during processing of the user input to prevent duplicative execution of the executable script from subsequent user input, wherein upon completion of processing of the user input, the executable script renders the data input screen accessible***" as recited in claim 1. More specifically, the Office Action admits "Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input" (OA page 3, line 9).

Additionally, *Himmel* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown*. More specifically, the Office Action argues "Himmel discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (Figure 5)" (OA page 3, line 10). Applicants disagree. A copy of FIG. 5 of *Himmel* is reproduced below:

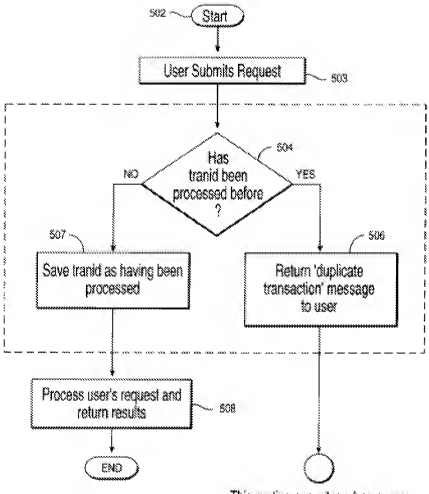

FIG. 5

Further, the only reference to FIG. 5 in *Himmel* is reproduced below:

> FIG. 5 illustrates the process of duplicate detection. The server process starts at 502 and receives a user request with a returned page containing a _tranid 503. The server checks whether this _tranid has been previously processed 504 using, for example, a routine such as CheckDupTran( ). If he tranid was previously processed, a "duplicate transaction" message is returned to the user 506 and processing terminates. If the tranid has not been processed, the tranid is saved as having been

> processed 507 and the user request in the transaction is processed 508.

As illustrated in FIG. 5 and the related description, *Himmel* discloses that a determination is made whether a function has been processed. If so, the transaction is processed. If not, the transaction is not processed and an indication of duplicate transactions is sent to the user. Consequently, **nowhere** does *Himmel* even suggest rendering **anything** inaccessible, not to mention a "method for preventing data entry via a data input screen on a client device… wherein the executable script operates within the client device to render the data input screen inaccessible ***during processing of the user input to prevent duplicative execution of the executable script from subsequent user input, wherein upon completion of processing of the user input, the executable script renders the data input screen accessible***" as recited in claim 1.

Further, *Wagner* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown* and *Himmel*. More specifically, as previously argued, *Wagner* discloses a "seventh digit in the map data [that] determines whether a FORM 'submit' script command will be provided to the application program… the digit value of one causes the scanner to disable the FORM 'submit' command so it may be displayed for the user by the application program without execution" (column 13, line 13), which is completely different than claim 1. As the Office Action is no longer asserting *Wagner* for this purpose, no further argument is presented herein. For at least these reasons, claim 1 is allowable.

B. Claim 5 is Allowable Over *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,278,448 ("*Brown*") in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,237,035 ("*Himmel*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224

("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Brown* in view of *Himmel* and *Wagner* fail to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 5. More specifically, claim 5 recites:

> An apparatus for preventing entries or submissions of data via an input screen displayed on a client device, comprising:
> a central processing unit;
> a memory:
> a user input device;
> a display; and
> a browser adapted to render the input screen on the display,
> ***wherein source code is provided to the browser that contains instructions that are interpreted by the browser to render the input screen inaccessible after an executable script contained within source code is executed on the client device to prevent duplicative execution of the executable script from subsequent user input, wherein the input screen is rendered accessible after execution of the executable script***,
> wherein the source code further contains instructions which operate to:
> generate association of the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page; and
> render inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number.
> ***(Emphasis added).***

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 5 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that none of *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*, taken alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests an "apparatus for preventing entries or submissions of data via an input screen displayed on a client device… ***wherein source code is provided to the browser that contains instructions that are interpreted by the browser to render the input screen inaccessible after an executable script contained within source code is executed on the client device to prevent duplicative execution of the executable script from subsequent user input, wherein the input screen is rendered accessible after execution of the executable script***" as recited in claim 5. More specifically, the Office Action admits "Brown fails

to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input" (OA page 3, line 9).

Additionally, *Himmel* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown*. More specifically, the Office Action argues "Himmel discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (Figure 5)" (OA page 3, line 10). Applicants disagree. A copy of FIG. 5 of *Himmel* is reproduced below:

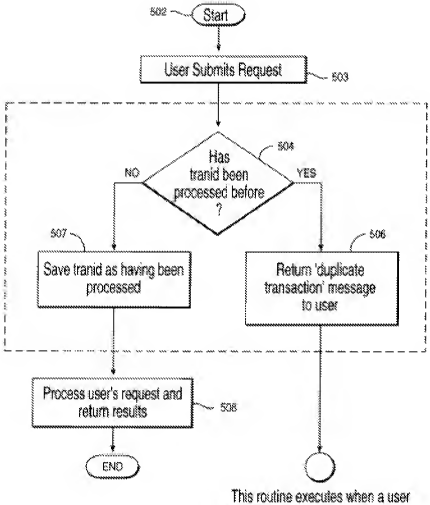

FIG. 5

Further, the only reference to FIG. 5 in *Himmel* is reproduced below:

> FIG. 5 illustrates the process of duplicate detection. The server process starts at 502 and receives a user request with a returned page containing a _tranid 503. The server checks whether this _tranid has been previously processed 504 using, for example, a routine such as CheckDupTran( ). If he tranid was previously processed, a "duplicate transaction" message is returned to the user 506 and processing terminates. If the tranid has not been processed, the tranid is saved as having been processed 507 and the user request in the transaction is processed 508.

As illustrated in FIG. 5 and the related description, *Himmel* discloses that a determination is made whether a function has been processed. If so, the transaction is processed. If not, the transaction is not processed and an indication of duplicate transactions is sent to the user. Consequently, **nowhere** does *Himmel* even suggest rendering **anything** inaccessible, not to mention an "apparatus for preventing entries or submissions of data via an input screen displayed on a client device… ***wherein source code is provided to the browser that contains instructions that are interpreted by the browser to render the input screen inaccessible after an executable script contained within source code is executed on the client device to prevent duplicative execution of the executable script from subsequent user input, wherein the input screen is rendered accessible after execution of the executable script***" as recited in claim 5.

Further, *Wagner* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown* and *Himmel*. More specifically, as previously argued, *Wagner* discloses a "seventh digit in the map data [that] determines whether a FORM 'submit' script command will be provided to the application program… the digit value of one causes the scanner to disable the FORM 'submit' command so it may be displayed for the user by the application program without execution" (column 13, line 13), which is completely different than claim 5. As the Office Action is no longer asserting

Wagner for this purpose, no further argument is presented herein. For at least these reasons, claim 5 is allowable.

C. Claim 10 is Allowable Over *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,278,448 ("*Brown*") in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,237,035 ("*Himmel*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224 ("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Brown* in view of *Himmel* and *Wagner* fail to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 10. More specifically, claim 10 recites:

> A computer-readable medium having computer-executable components comprising:
> a form definition component defining a data input screen and a data submission field;
> a style definition component defining a layer having a width and height at least as large as the data submission field;
> a function definition component responsive to the data submission field, wherein upon execution of the function definition component, the layer operates to ***render the data submission field inaccessible on the form during execution of the function definition component, wherein the data submission field is rendered accessible upon completion of execution of the function definition component***,
> wherein the computer-executable components are operable to perform the following:
> associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page, and
> rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number.

(Emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 10 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that none of *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*, taken alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests a "computer-readable medium having computer-executable components comprising… a function definition component responsive to the data submission field, wherein

upon execution of the function definition component, the layer operates to ***render the data submission field inaccessible on the form during execution of the function definition component, wherein the data submission field is rendered accessible upon completion of execution of the function definition component***" as recited in claim 10. More specifically, the Office Action admits "Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input" (OA page 3, line 9).

Additionally, *Himmel* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown*. More specifically, the Office Action argues "Himmel discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (Figure 5)" (OA page 3, line 10). Applicants disagree. A copy of FIG. 5 of *Himmel* is reproduced below:

[The rest of this page is intentionally left blank]

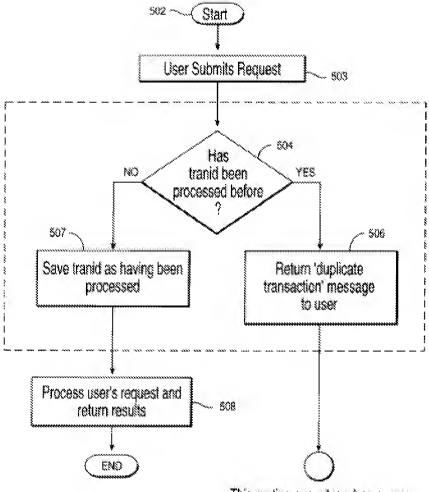

FIG. 5

Further, the only reference to FIG. 5 in *Himmel* is reproduced below:

> FIG. 5 illustrates the process of duplicate detection. The server process starts at 502 and receives a user request with a returned page containing a _tranid 503. The server checks whether this _tranid has been previously processed 504 using, for example, a routine such as CheckDupTran( ). If he tranid was previously processed, a "duplicate transaction" message is returned to the user 506 and processing terminates. If the tranid has not been processed, the tranid is saved as having been

> processed 507 and the user request in the transaction is processed 508.

As illustrated in FIG. 5 and the related description, *Himmel* discloses that a determination is made whether a function has been processed. If so, the transaction is processed. If not, the transaction is not processed and an indication of duplicate transactions is sent to the user. Consequently, **nowhere** does *Himmel* even suggest rendering **anything** inaccessible, not to mention a "computer-readable medium having computer-executable components comprising… a function definition component responsive to the data submission field, wherein upon execution of the function definition component, the layer operates to ***render the data submission field inaccessible on the form during execution of the function definition component, wherein the data submission field is rendered accessible upon completion of execution of the function definition component***" as recited in claim 10.

Further, *Wagner* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown* and *Himmel*. More specifically, as previously argued, *Wagner* discloses a "seventh digit in the map data [that] determines whether a FORM 'submit' script command will be provided to the application program… the digit value of one causes the scanner to disable the FORM 'submit' command so it may be displayed for the user by the application program without execution" (column 13, line 13), which is completely different than claim 10. As the Office Action is no longer asserting *Wagner* for this purpose, no further argument is presented herein. For at least these reasons, claim 10 is allowable.

D. Claim 15 is Allowable Over *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,278,448 ("*Brown*") in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,237,035 ("*Himmel*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224

("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Brown* in view of *Himmel* and *Wagner* fail to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 15. More specifically, claim 15 recites:

> A method for preventing data entry to a server computer from a client computer, comprising:
> receiving a request for an exchange of data from the client computer;
> defining an executable script within a source code, the executable script operating in response to a client computer input and rendering a data input screen inaccessible to prevent duplicative processing of a subsequent input from the client computer during the operation of the executable script, ***the input screen being rendered accessible in response to completion of the operation of the executable script***; and
> providing the source code that defines the data input screen;
> wherein defining further comprises:
> associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page; and
> rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number.
>
> ***(Emphasis added).***

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 15 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that none of *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*, taken alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests a "method for preventing data entry to a server computer from a client computer, comprising… defining an executable script within a source code, the executable script operating in response to a client computer input and rendering a data input screen inaccessible to prevent duplicative processing of a subsequent input from the client computer during the operation of the executable script, ***the input screen being rendered accessible in response to completion of the operation of the executable script***" as recited in claim 15. More specifically, the Office Action admits "Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input" (OA page 3, line 9).

Additionally, *Himmel* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown*. More specifically, the Office Action argues "Himmel discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (Figure 5)" (OA page 3, line 10). Applicants disagree. A copy of FIG. 5 of *Himmel* is reproduced below:

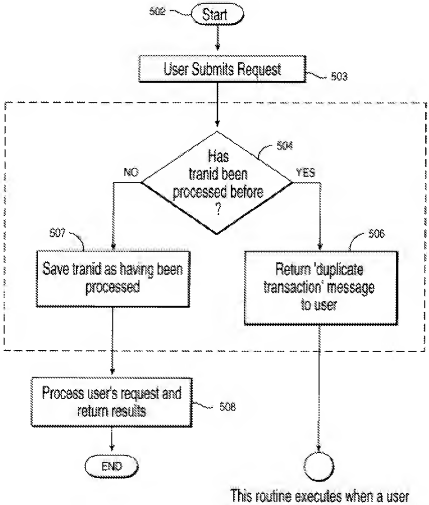

FIG. 5

Further, the only reference to FIG. 5 in *Himmel* is reproduced below:

> FIG. 5 illustrates the process of duplicate detection. The server process starts at 502 and receives a user request with a returned page containing a _tranid 503. The server checks whether this _tranid has been previously processed 504 using, for example, a routine such as CheckDupTran( ). If he tranid was previously processed, a "duplicate transaction" message is returned to the user 506 and processing terminates. If the tranid has not been processed, the tranid is saved as having been processed 507 and the user request in the transaction is processed 508.

As illustrated in FIG. 5 and the related description, *Himmel* discloses that a determination is made whether a function has been processed. If so, the transaction is processed. If not, the transaction is not processed and an indication of duplicate transactions is sent to the user. Consequently, **nowhere** does *Himmel* even suggest rendering **anything** inaccessible, not to mention a "method for preventing data entry to a server computer from a client computer, comprising… defining an executable script within a source code, the executable script operating in response to a client computer input and rendering a data input screen inaccessible to prevent duplicative processing of a subsequent input from the client computer during the operation of the executable script, ***the input screen being rendered accessible in response to completion of the operation of the executable script***" as recited in claim 15.

Further, *Wagner* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown* and *Himmel*. More specifically, as previously argued, *Wagner* discloses a "seventh digit in the map data [that] determines whether a FORM 'submit' script command will be provided to the application program… the digit value of one causes the scanner to disable the FORM 'submit' command so it may be displayed for the user by the application program without execution" (column 13, line 13), which is completely different than claim 15. As the Office Action is no longer asserting *Wagner* for this purpose, no further argument is presented herein. For at least these reasons, claim 15 is allowable.

E. Claim 18 is Allowable Over *Moneymaker* and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Publication Number 2002/0049708 ("*Moneymaker*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224 ("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Moneymaker* in view of *Wagner* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 18. More specifically, claim 18 recites:

> A method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising:
> associating an executable script with the web page;
> permitting a first data input to the web page;
> executing, in response to the first data input, the executable script; and
> preventing data entry to at least a portion of the web page after execution of the script to prevent duplicative processing of the first data input and a second data input, wherein preventing further comprises:
> associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for the web page; and
> ***rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number***,
> wherein upon completion of the execution of the script, the data entry elements associated with the web page are rendered accessible.
> ***(Emphasis added).***

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 18 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that none of *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*, taken alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests a "method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising… ***rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number***" as recited in claim 18. More specifically, the Office Action admits "Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input" (OA page 3, line 9).

Additionally, *Himmel* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown*. More specifically, the Office Action argues "Himmel discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (Figure 5)" (OA page 3, line 10). Applicants disagree. A copy of FIG. 5 of *Himmel* is reproduced below:

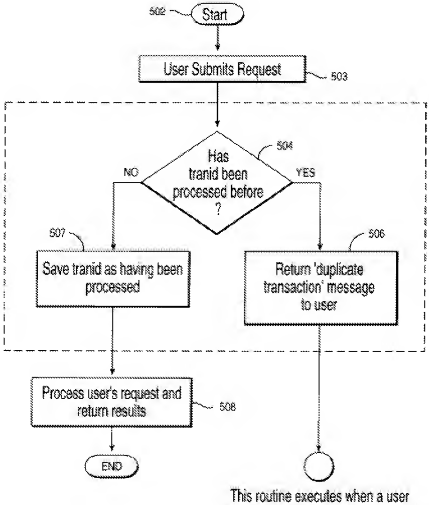

FIG. 5

Further, the only reference to FIG. 5 in *Himmel* is reproduced below:

> FIG. 5 illustrates the process of duplicate detection. The server process starts at 502 and receives a user request with a returned page containing a _tranid 503. The server checks whether this _tranid has been previously processed 504 using, for example, a routine such as CheckDupTran( ). If he tranid was previously processed, a "duplicate transaction" message is returned to the user 506 and processing terminates. If the tranid has not been processed, the tranid is saved as having been processed 507 and the user request in the transaction is processed 508.

As illustrated in FIG. 5 and the related description, *Himmel* discloses that a determination is made whether a function has been processed. If so, the transaction is processed. If not, the transaction is not processed and an indication of duplicate transactions is sent to the user. Consequently, **nowhere** does *Himmel* even suggest rendering **anything** inaccessible, not to mention a "method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising… ***rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number***" as recited in claim 18.

Further, *Wagner* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown* and *Himmel*. More specifically, as previously argued, *Wagner* discloses a "seventh digit in the map data [that] determines whether a FORM 'submit' script command will be provided to the application program… the digit value of one causes the scanner to disable the FORM 'submit' command so it may be displayed for the user by the application program without execution" (column 13, line 13), which is completely different than claim 18. As the Office Action is no longer asserting *Wagner* for this purpose, no further argument is presented herein. For at least these reasons, claim 18 is allowable.

F. Claim 24 is Allowable Over *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,278,448 ("*Brown*") in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,237,035 ("*Himmel*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224 ("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Brown* in view of *Himmel* and *Wagner* fail to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 24. More specifically, claim 24 recites:

> A method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising:
> associating an executable script with the web page;
> determining if the web page used z-index numbers;
> permitting a first data input to the web page;
> executing, in response to the first data input, the executable script; and
> preventing data entry to at least a portion of the web page after execution of the script to prevent duplicative processing of the first data input and a second data input, wherein preventing further comprises:
> associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for the web page if the web page supports using the z-index number;
> associating the executable script with a division of the web page if the web page does not support using the z-index number;
> ***rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page by rendering the division of the web page visible over the data entry elements if the web page does not support using the z-index number***; and
> rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number if the web page supports using the z-index number,
> wherein upon completion of the execution of the script, the data entry elements associated with the web page are rendered accessible.

(Emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 24 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that none of *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*, taken alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests a "method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising…

rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page by rendering the division of the web page visible over the data entry elements if the web page does not support using the z-index number" as recited in claim 24. More specifically, the Office Action admits "Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input" (OA page 3, line 9).

Additionally, *Himmel* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown*. More specifically, the Office Action argues "Himmel discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (Figure 5)" (OA page 3, line 10). Applicants disagree. A copy of FIG. 5 of *Himmel* is reproduced below:

[The rest of this page is intentionally left blank]

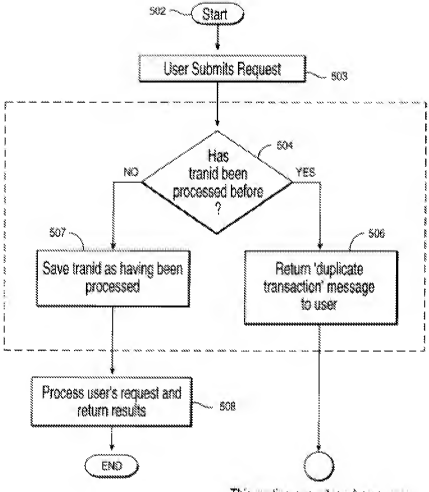

FIG. 5

Further, the only reference to FIG. 5 in *Himmel* is reproduced below:

> FIG. 5 illustrates the process of duplicate detection. The server process starts at 502 and receives a user request with a returned page containing a _tranid 503. The server checks whether this _tranid has been previously processed 504 using, for example, a routine such as CheckDupTran( ). If he tranid was previously processed, a "duplicate transaction" message is returned to the user 506 and processing terminates. If the tranid has not been processed, the tranid is saved as having been

> processed 507 and the user request in the transaction is processed 508.

As illustrated in FIG. 5 and the related description, *Himmel* discloses that a determination is made whether a function has been processed. If so, the transaction is processed. If not, the transaction is not processed and an indication of duplicate transactions is sent to the user. Consequently, **nowhere** does *Himmel* even suggest rendering **anything** inaccessible, not to mention a "method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising… ***rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page by rendering the division of the web page visible over the data entry elements if the web page does not support using the z-index number***" as recited in claim 24.

Further, *Wagner* fails to overcome the deficiencies of *Brown* and *Himmel*. More specifically, as previously argued, *Wagner* discloses a "seventh digit in the map data [that] determines whether a FORM 'submit' script command will be provided to the application program… the digit value of one causes the scanner to disable the FORM 'submit' command so it may be displayed for the user by the application program without execution" (column 13, line 13), which is completely different than claim 24. As the Office Action is no longer asserting *Wagner* for this purpose, no further argument is presented herein. For at least these reasons, claim 24 is allowable.

G. Claims 2 – 4, 6 – 9, 11 – 14, 16, and 17 Allowable Over *Brown*, *Himmel*, and *Wagner*

The Office Action indicates that claims 2 – 4, 6 – 9, 11 – 14, 16, and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,278,448 ("*Brown*") in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,237,035 ("*Himmel*") and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,085,224 ("*Wagner*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Brown* in view of *Himmel* and *Wagner* fail to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the

elements of claims 2 – 4, 6 – 9, 11 – 14, 16, and 17. More specifically, dependent claims 2 – 4 are allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from and include the elements of allowable independent claim 1. Dependent claims 6 – 9 are allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from and include the elements of allowable independent claim 5. Dependent claims 11 – 14 are allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from and include the elements of allowable independent claim 10. Further, dependent claims 16 and 17 are allowable for at least the reason that they depend from and include the elements of allowable independent claim 15. *In re Fine*, *Minnesota Mining and Mfg.Co. v. Chemque, Inc.*, 303 F.3d 1294, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

II. New Claim 25

In addition, Applicants add new claim 25. New claim 25 is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that claim 25 depends from allowable independent claim 1. *In re Fine*, *Minnesota Mining and Mfg.Co. v. Chemque, Inc.*, 303 F.3d 1294, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Support for this claim may be found, among other places on page 8, line 10, among other places.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing amendments and for at least the reasons set forth above, all objections and/or rejections have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or addressed, and that the now pending claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested.

Any other statements in the Office Action that are not explicitly addressed herein are not intended to be admitted. In addition, any and all findings of inherency are traversed as not having been shown to be necessarily present. Furthermore, any and all findings of well-known art and Official Notice, or statements interpreted similarly, should not be considered well-known for the particular and specific reasons that the claimed combinations are too complex to support such conclusions and because the Office Action does not include specific findings predicated on sound technical and scientific reasoning to support such conclusions.

If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

Respectfully submitted,

/afb/
Anthony F. Bonner Jr. Reg. No. 55,012

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